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RICHMOND—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1815.

[4 Dolls. per ann. paid in advance.

PUBLISHED
ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
By JOHN BURKE.

FOR RENT,
A NEW AND CONVENIENT
Three Story Brick Building,
WITH EIGHT ROOMS,
situated on the street leading to Mr. James
Brown's.—Enquire of
JAMES or WM. LOWNES.
April 19. 1f

B. W. Coleman and Richard Woolfolk,
Have this day become partners in the
Collecting Business,
under the style of COLEMAN & WOOLFOLK.
They will give the most active attention to the
collection of money and the transaction of busi-
ness relating thereto in Richmond and all the
neighboring Counties.
Richmond, April 22, 1815. 8t

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell the Land I now live on in Ches-
terfield county, containing, by estimation,
seventy-two acres, more or less—the situation
is high, healthy and agreeable, and improve-
ment good for the accommodation of a moder-
ate sized family. From this land, and in the
centre of it too, I have raised upwards of 200,
000 bushels of coal at different periods—for the
last five years it has not been worked. That it
contains large bodies of excellent coal, there-
can be little doubt; being bounded by John
Murchie, Cunliffe and Buck, on the North, the
Falling Creek on the East, and the Falling
Creek coal mines, owned by H. Holt, on the
South, and by the heirs of B. Woodridge, on
the East.
I shall require about one fourth of the pur-
chase money in hand; for the balance, time will
be given to suit the purchaser, on the amount
being satisfactorily secured. To say more as
to the land, prospect for coal, &c. is deemed
unnecessary, as those desirous to purchase will
doubtless view the property—they will please
apply to me on the premises.
THOMPSON BLUNT.
Chesterfield, May 17th, 1815. 1f

Valuable Property
AT AUCTION.
On Friday the 26th instant, will be sold by
the subscribers, (under a deed of trust) a cer-
tain parcel of LAND, lying on the Williams-
burg road, about one mile below the Richmond
Hill Church, and adjoining the lands of Messrs.
Taylor, Lithgow, and others, containing about
twenty and one quarter acres, divided into thir-
teen beautiful lots from 1-2 an acre to two acres
and upwards, with a thirty foot street; in the
centre of which, is a bold and never failing
spring, to be reserved for the use of the pur-
chasers in common. The whole laid off agree-
ably to a plan which will be exhibited on the
day of sale.
ALSO,
A tract of Land containing 338 acres, more
or less, lying at the foot of the south mountain
in Rockbridge county, and adjoining the lands
of a certain James Ritchie.—To the above lands
an indisputable title will be given.
Terms, 13 cash, the residue in 3 and 6
months, the two latter payments to be satisfac-
torily secured.
MURPHY & SCOTT, V. M.
May 17. 1f

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber by
bond or open account, are requested to make
immediate payment to him; should they not be
settled before the June Buckingham court, they
will be put in the hands of a Collector. Those
to whom the subscriber is indebted, will hand
in their claims, as he is ready to settle them.
WILLIAM D. JONES.
Buckingham Court House,
May 1st, 1815. 4p 15

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

MR. EDITOR,
In a late report of the British board
of Admiralty, to the Parliament, that hon-
orable board, in the true spirit of British
official veracity, states the captures made
from this country during the late war as fol-
lows, viz:
49 public vessels of war,
225 private armed vessels, and
1407 merchant vessels.
This statement is so palpably false, that
it must excite the contempt of the whole
world, when the facts are known. The Brit-
ish ministry, as well as their officers, naval
and military, have in their official ac-
counts, relative to American affairs, ex-
hibited such an utter contempt for ver-
acity, that when taken in connection with
the writings of Ashe, Weld, Parkinson, Sir
Robert Wilson and Robert Kerr Porter, we
may without hesitation pronounce them a
nation in whom the sentiment of truth is
totally extinct. With regard to this state-
ment, we have no doubt it can be shown, by
actual demonstration, that they have not
taken one half the number of public and
private armed vessels stated, and that in-
cluding wood craft, ferry boats, and oyster
boats, they have not captured 500 mer-
chantmen during this war. They feloniously
and piratically robbed us of 917 before
the war, which it is probable they have
included in the above statement. The fol-
lowing is a complete list of the public vessels
taken with their forces.

American public vessels destroyed.
1. President 44
2. Chesapeake 38
3. Essex (burnt on the stocks) 44
4. Essex 32
5. Adams 24
6. Argos (burnt at Wash-
ton) 18
7. Frolic 8
8. Wasp 19
9. Argus 16
10. Syren 16
11. Battledore 14
12. Viper 12
13. Vixen 12
14. Nautilus 12
15. Carolina 18

The above are all the public vessels cap-
tured or destroyed on the ocean, or on the
rivers leading to the ocean. On the lakes,
they have taken 7 vessels, one of ten guns,
the rest from one to six guns each, all of
which except two have been retaken.

Of private armed vessels, I suppose they
have captured from 60 to 100 sail; the real
number could be ascertained, I have no
doubt, with ease, by some person whose
time would permit, by looking over Niles'
Register and naming the privateers in their
order.

To set off John Bull's statement, I send
you the following list of British public ves-
sels captured and destroyed; I give you
the names, which will speak for themselves.

On the Ocean.
1. Guerriere 38
2. Macedonian 38
3. Java 38
4. Cyane 34
5. Hermes 28
6. Frolic 18
7. Peacock 18
8. Epervier 18
9. Avon 18
10. Reindeer 18
11. Levant 18
12. Alert 16
13. Boxer 16
14. St. Lawrence 12
15. Highflyer 11
16. Dominica 12
17. Ballahoo 8
18. Whiting 4
19. Landrail 4

On the Lakes.
20. Constance 39
21. (Burnt at York) 38
22. Detroit 20
23. Lady Prevost 19
24. Linnet 16
25. (On L. Champlain) 11
26. (Ditto) 11
27. Hunter 10
28. Beresford 14
29. Duke of Gloucester 14
30. Chippewa 2
31. Nancy 2
32. Little Belt 2

Of Packets, which are King's vessels,
generally first rate vessels, from 200 to 400
tons burthen, armed with ten guns, we
have captured the following, viz:

1. Ann
2. Carteret
3. Duke of Montross
4. Express
5. Fox
6. Francis Freeling
7. Lepwing
8. Mary Ann
9. Manchester
10. Morgiana
11. Norton
12. Prince Adolphus
13. Princess Amelia
14. Princess Elizabeth
15. Princess Elizabeth
16. Swallow
17. Townsend
18. Lady Mary Pelham
19. Windsor Castle

The preceding are public vessels; of
private vessels, Niles' last list is 1551,
which have been brought safe into port or
destroyed. Including the recaptures, it
may be safely stated that we have taken at
least three thousand vessels from the ene-
my.

VERITAS.

We copy the following General Order, to
show how effectually energy may correct a-
buses, of a character which, from what we
have heard, we fear have been sometimes
permitted to pass with impunity. Experi-
ence has shown, we believe, that a bond of
five or six thousand dollars, is not a suffi-
cient restraint on men disposed to speculate,
by means of the public money, on the neces-
sities of the indigent soldier, and that the
application of military law to such offend-
ers, may have a salutary effect.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Head-Quarters, Western Section
of the 7th M. District,
New Orleans, April 3, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.
At a General Court Martial, convened in
the city of New Orleans, on the 23d day of
March 1815, whereof Lieutenant Colonel
Arbuckle is President, was tried D. C. Wil-
liams, an Assistant District Pay Master,
upon the following charges and specifica-
tions, exhibited by Major General Gaines,
viz:

CHARGE 1ST.
Fraudulent practices and neglect of duty.
Specification. For that the said D. C. Wil-
liams, being an Assistant District Pay Mas-
ter, an officer or person "subject to the rules
and articles of war," did, on or about the
18th day of March, 1815, at the city of New
Orleans, fraudulently and wickedly deceive,
cheat, rob, and deprive of their just dues,
divers soldiers, and discharged militia-men,
late in the service of the United States, in
the district aforesaid, by telling them that he
had no money for paying the amount due
them, and inducing them, by fraudulent and
deceitful practices, to sell their certificates
or other evidences of pay, at a discount of
between twenty per cent. and thirty per cent.
less than the amount of such certificates or
other evidences of pay; and by these fraudu-
lent practices, he, the said D. C. Williams
obtained the certificates of John B. Bradburn
and James Huston, and divers other soldiers,
and discharged militia-men, late in the ser-
vice of the United States as aforesaid.

CHARGE 2ND.
Embezzling or misapplying public money.

Specification 1. For that the said D. C.
Williams, being an Assistant District Pay
Master, an officer or person "subject to the
rules and articles of war," did, on or about
the 18th day of March, 1815, at the city of
New Orleans, fraudulently and wickedly de-
ceive, cheat, rob and deprive of their just
dues, divers soldiers, and discharged militia-
men, late in the service of the U. States, in
the district aforesaid, by telling them that he

had no money for paying the amount due
them, and inducing them by fraudulent and
deceitful practices, to sell their certificates
or other evidences of pay, at a discount of
between twenty per cent. and thirty per
cent. less than the amount of such certi-
ficates or other evidences of pay; and by these
fraudulent practices, he, the said D. C. Wil-
liams obtained the certificates of John Brad-
burn and James Huston, and divers other of-
ficers, and discharged militia-men, late in the
service of the United States as aforesaid,
and did purchase the said certificates of other
evidences of pay with public money, put
into his hands to pay the troops of the United
States.

To all of which charges and specifications
the prisoner plead "not guilty." The Court
Martial being cleared, and the proceedings
read over by the Judge Advocate, on mature
deliberation, they find the prisoner, D. C.
Williams, Assistant District Pay Master
"guilty" of so much of the first specification
of the first charge, and the first specification
of the second charge, as relates to his pur-
chasing at a discount of twenty per cent the
certificates or other evidences of pay, of
sundry officers and soldiers to the amount of
five thousand dollars; and not "guilty" of the
balance of said specifications; and they do
find him "guilty" of so much of the first
charge, as relates to "fraudulent practices;"
and not "guilty" of the remaining part of
said charge; and not "guilty" of the second
charge; and they do sentence the said Wil-
liams to pay into the hands of the Com-
manding General, the sum of five hundred
dollars, to be appropriated under his order
to paying up the deficiencies of pay due such
officers and soldiers, as sold their certificates
at pay at a discount, either to the prisoner,
or H. M. Nathan, as Brokers; and they do
also sentence him to be dismissed the service
of the United States; and that he be con-
fined in the guard-house, until he shall com-
ply with the former part of the sentence of
the Court.

The Major General approves the forego-
ing Sentence of the General Court Martial,
whereof Lt. Col. Arbuckle is President, and
orders Major Davis, Assistant Inspector
General, to receive from the prisoner, D. C.
Williams, the five hundred dollars for the
benefit of the injured, discharged men,
agreeably to the decision of the court, after
which the name of the prisoner will be struck
from the rolls of the Pay Master's depart-
ment, and he will be liberated.

The General Court Martial, whereof
Lieutenant Colonel Arbuckle, is President is
dissolved.

(Signed) E. P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Comd'g.
True copy from the original
filed in this office.
H. CHOTARD,
Ass. Adj. General.

From the Louisville Correspondent.

TRIAL OF GENERAL JACKSON.

The following extract of a letter from a
gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend
in this town, presents a substantial account
of the trial of General Jackson, for oppos-
ing the execution of a writ of Habeas Corpus
issued for the release of a person who had
been imprisoned for a breach of the Mar-
tial Law proclaimed in Orleans while the
enemy were threatening the city.

New Orleans, March 27, 1815.

"The writ having been served on the
General, he presented himself to the court
on the 27th March, 1815. On his arrival
at the court house door the populace gave
three cheers—the General entered—the
Judge, Hall, remarked it was impossible to
proceed with that kind of interruption, and
was about to adjourn the court, upon which
the General, presented his defence in writ-
ing and said, sir, I pledge my life there
shall be no interruption on my part, up on
which the Judge ordered him peremptorily
to sit down, to which the General an-
swered, I will my dear sir.

"Mr. Dick, attorney, rose to open the
case on the part of the prosecution, observ-
ing that the case was of the utmost impor-
tance, as the civil liberties of the country de-
pended upon the free and uninterrupted
functions of the judiciary. The General
felt himself unpleasantly situated, and be-
gged leave to withdraw, under pretext of
his lady's indisposition, which privilege the
Judge granted—Mr. Dick continued his elo-
quent address against the General, in which
declaration he objected to the reading of
the General's defence, stating, by anticipa-
tion, its illegality, supposing it contained
his reasons for having proclaimed martial
law, under the necessity of the times &c.

"Mr. Reed, General Jackson's chief ad-
vocate, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Duncan and
Mr. Devazae, volunteers addle camps, pre-
sented themselves for defending the Gen-
eral's cause. The former of these gentlemen
rose to offer the reading of the defence,
Dick objected again to the opening of the
paper; Mr. Livingston then rose in support
of the position, who was succeeded by Mr.
Duncan, they were answered by the oppo-
site counsel, viz. Dick, Robinson, Henning,
&c.

The Judge then admitted the introduction
of the paper, so far as related to legal
points of defence, against the issuing of the
attachment by the deft's counsel producing
the law in support of every position, but de-
barred the reading of any part that related
to the necessity of the times, &c. and fur-
ther admitted the reading any part which
tended to apologize to the court. Mr. Reed
accordingly went on to read the paper, and
when he came to the words "when I ar-
rived in the country, I received letters" he
was interrupted by the judge, saying that is
a deviation from the admission. Subse-
quent to which various points were discus-
sed by both parties, the judge peremptorily
declared the paper should not be read, and
adjourned at 12 o'clock, till 10 o'clock the
next day.

Tuesday, 28th March.
"The court met and according to ad-
journment, the judge produced and read
an opinion which he had drawn up—it con-
tained many points of objection respecting
martial law, and the suspension of the civil
jurisprudence, and particularly declaring
that the written defence aforesaid should
not, nor could not legally be admitted—that
any objections founded on, and supported
by the existing authorities of the country,
to show cause why the attachment should
not issue, should be heard, and nothing in
general should be introduced. The counsel
for the General urged with elaborate
zeal, the constitutional right to introduce
the defence; the opposite counsel opposed
it, asserting that the paper, contained the
essence of large, which prompted the Gen-
eral to the adoption of these rules of the camp.
The judge still persisted in his opinion,
nor would he be moved by all the exertions
and eloquence employed by the lawyers;
Mr. Livingston insisted that no person pre-
sent was authorized to make any admission
on the part of the General, &c. nor had
they an opportunity of adducing any other
defence than that contained in the written
statement, and if he, the judge, precluded
one part he must the whole. The judge
then enquired whether or not they had any
defence to make, to which the counsel for
the General replied, "they had much to
offer" and Mr. Livingston stated in writing,
agreeably to the judges directions, setting
forth his reasons, and excepting to the
Judge's opinion, the Judge then directed
Dick, the United States, attorney, to shew
the charges, to amount to a contempt. He
then read the affidavit of Loualliere, who
had been imprisoned and who had not en-
joyed the writ of Habeas Corpus. Various
authorities are produced and read—3d
Blackston, page 130, and after considerable
debating the Court adjourned till 11 o'clock
next day.

Wednesday, March 29.
"The Court met according to adjourn-
ment and delivered their opinion, and after
some debating it was decided that the at-
tachment should issue, after which they ad-
journed till Friday 31st, eleven o'clock.

Friday, March 31st.

"The Court met at 11 o'clock—General
Jackson walked into the Court House with
admirable composure, & exemplary respect
for the high authority which called him thir-
ther. He approached the judge with a pa-
per in his hand, having dispensed with the
friendly offices of the professional gentlemen
who had managed his case before—Judge
Hall then informed the General that there
were interrogatories to be propounded to
him, to which he was desired to respond;
the General replied he would not answer
them, saying, "sir, my defence in this ac-
cusion has been offered, and you have de-
nied its admission, you have refused me an
opportunity of explaining my motives, & the
necessity for the adoption of the martial law
in repelling an invading foe," pointing out
at the same moment his objections to that
mode of proceeding under which the farcical
enquiry was had, to know whether or not
the attachment should issue. "I was then
with these brave fellows in arms," (alluding
to the surrounding crowd) "you were not
sir." Let it be remembered that on the 24th
December, Judge Hall and Judge *** ob-
tained general permissions to pass the guards
to and fro, and set out on foot, passed the
upper guard above the city, and went to the
interior, whence they did not return until af-
ter the victory. The Judge went on to read
his opinion fitted to cap this climax of ingra-
titude. The General interrupted him with
much apparent deliberation, saying, "sir,
state facts, and confine yourself to them,
since my defence is and has been precluded,
let not censure constitute a part of this
sought for punishment," to which the Judge
replied—"It is with delicacy, General, that
I speak of your name or character, I con-
sider you the saviour of the country, but for
your contempt of civil authority, or to that
effect, you will pay a fine of \$1000" Here
the General interrupted by filling a check
for that sum on the bank, and presenting it
to the marshal, which was received in dis-
charge. The General then retired, observ-
ing on his passage to the door, "it will be
my turn next." At the door he was receiv-
ed amidst the acclamations of the exclaim-
ing populace, with which the streets and a-
venues were filled, of all nations and colors,
a coach awaited him at the door of the Court
House, into which he was carried and seat-
ed, the shafts and handles of which were
eagerly seized by the people, in this way he
was precipitated through the streets to the
French Coffee House, amid the shouts of
vive le General Jackson, and denouncing his
prosecutors, thence to the American Coffee-
House, where the General addressed the
crowd as follows:—

"Fellow Citizens and Soldiers, behold
your General under whom, but a few days
ago, you occupied the tented field, braving
all the privations and dangers in repelling
and defeating your country's exterior ene-
mies, under the rules and discipline of the
camp, so indispensable to the hope of victo-
ry: rules which were predicated upon ne-
cessity and which met the approbation of
every patriot! Behold him now bending
under a specious pretext of redressing your
country's civil authority, which he wrought
through prejudice, he scorns to deny or op-
pose, but cheerfully submits to what is in-
flicted on him, now that the difficulties under
which we groaned are removed, and the dis-
cipline of the camp, summons you no more
to arms! It is the highest duty and pride
of all good men to pay the just tribute of re-
spect to the guardian of our civil liberties.
Remember this last charge, as in a few days,
I expect to leave you; it may serve as a
lesson to yourselves and posterity."

Mr. Davezae gave the substance of the
preceding remarks from the General in
French, after which the General was con-
ducted to the coach, and drawn to his quar-
ters in Faubourg Marigny, followed by the
multitude echoing—Vive le General
Jackson.

"NEW ORLEANS, 31st March, 1815.

DEAR SIR,
Permit me to address you the forego-
ing desultory sketches of a trial, had, and
this day decided against General Jackson.
The high regard which I presume you en-
ertain for his official merit, and the impor-
tant services which he has rendered to his
country on this station, prompts me to this
liberty, and fills me with an expectation
that the unprecedency of the case will ren-
der it the more acceptable to you. In this
quarter the subject is viewed and hand-
led by every one, the judges, lawyers and
all the executive officers, are giving and
publishing opinions on martial law and its
bearings; the few, however, who thus en-
deavor to injure General Jackson, are those
who entertain for him personal animosity,
and whose influence is not extensive. A
French gentleman upon hearing of the as-
sessment of the fine, offered to pay 500 dol-
lars of it, which he was not permitted to
do. A plan then arose among the citizens
for each individual to pay one dollar and
raise the amount in that way; this I sup-
pose would not be accepted. Gen. Jack-
son's services here have certainly been in-
valuable, whether they were consistent with
justice or the high responsibility of the du-
ties devolved upon him, in this country of
mixed and commixed individuals, whose fi-
delity he may have been led to suspect, I
leave to wiser heads to determine. This
much I will venture to predict, that no com-
mander would have suited this station other
than the most prompt & decisive in his mea-
sures, and such precisely is the character of
gen. J. than whom no man on earth is more so.
—Certain it is that he fell very short of deal-
ing that justice to the Kentuckians due to
their character, in many instances, particu-
larly in his report of the 9th January to the
Secretary of war, in which he ascribes the
defeat, on the right bank of the Mississippi,
to the number of 200 to 240 of us, in which
he says—"That at the moment the discom-
fiture of the enemy was looked for with a
confidence approaching to certainty, the
Kentucky reinforcement, in whom so much
confidence had been placed, ignominiously
fled; drawing after them by their example
the balance of forces." This clearly im-
plies that we were the most numerous, when
in truth, we marched the whole night, were
sent on 3-4 of a mile to bring on the action
against an approaching enemy, this too in
front of commodore Patterson's boasted ar-
tillery which we covered, and which could
not be used until the Kentuckians were drive
en up in disorder, after sustaining the ene-
my's advancement, for several fires, with-
out any others to act in conjunction with
them. Had the Kentuckians been able to
vanquish the enemy, the boasted force of
General Morgan's camp would have had no-
thing to do.—When the Kentuckians re-
treated to the breast-work, the English
close in the rear, the artillery then began,
this drove the enemy to the left—the breast
work which extended about 200 yards from
the river was lined with Morgan's troops,
which the Kentuckians had to pass in their
exhausted state and take post on the ex-
treme right where there was no breast-
work, nothing but a small ditch occupying
300 yards in extent; by this time the artil-
lery drove the British columns to their
left which stand they gained. As soon as
the Kentuckians gained the right of the A-
mericans the left column of the British
crossed the lower end of the ditch, wheeled
on its right, and marched against the Ken-
tuckians, who were, in their tired, badly
armed and unassisted situation unable to re-
sist longer—you will observe that Morgan's
troops were covered in front by the breast-
work, on the left (the river) by artillery,
and on the right by the Kentuckians. So,
forsooth, when the Kentuckians could not
conquer the foe themselves and were obli-
ged to give way; thus uncovering the right
flank of those triply shielded heroes five or
six hundred in number, besides Marines, &c.
they could do nothing, why? because the
worn down Kentuckians could not whip the
enemy and meanwhile keep them covered.
Why did not General M. or commodore
Patterson send out the force of the camp
during the night to oppose the landing of
the enemy under cover of the levee? because
there is a detachment of Kentuckians com-
ing, we'll send them on to meet the British.
Why was this unprecedented mode of war-
fare not reprobated as it should have been,
and the blame attached to the commanders,
for the despicable disposition they made of
the forces and of themselves at that camp,
which the decision of a Court of Inquiry on
the subject, together with the testimony will
amply shew, but cannot be comprehended
in a letter?—What would have been the
fate of the battle on this side had Jackson
sent 1-2 of his troops to bring on the action?
All this, notwithstanding, I think it unjust
that he, General Jackson, should be short
of his well earned fame.

"Not many arrivals by sea, 2 Russian
ships, some Spanish schooners, &c. One
ship cleared out of this port for France.—
The Steam Boat is hourly expected, she
has been out of repair which detained her.
Several of the convalescents cross the lake
to-morrow to go by land."

AVLA, December 9, 1814.

Combat between a Tiger and a Buffalo.

The strength of the Tiger needs no further
evidence than that afforded by the foregoing
communication;—yet it meets in the forest
with more than its match, unless it attacks its
opponent by stealth and stratagem. From
these faculties, man, though inferior, and un-
able by personal powers to cope with them,
draws amusement. From the description of
such a spectacle, we learn something of the na-
ture of these animals, and something, we con-
ceive each other for his pastime. Such is one
mode of doing honor to the East.

"At ten o'clock in the morning, the Honora-
ble the Lieut. Governor and his Lady visited
the Canton; they were attended by all the ci-
vil & military servants of government present,
and were received by his highness with much
cordiality and magnificence. Soon after their